

and the implementation of such policy with concrete measures.

The Conference notes that certain U.S. threat reduction and nonproliferation programs have in past years encountered obstacles to timely obligating and executing the full amount of appropriated funds, and have therefore maintained unobligated and uncosted balances. Such obstacles have included lack of effective policy guidance, limits on program scope, practical inefficiencies, lack of cooperation with other countries, and lack of effective leadership to overcome such obstacles. The Conference also notes that although currently most Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction and Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration nonproliferation programs are timely obligating and executing appropriated funds, the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy should ensure that this practice continues as such threat reduction and nonproliferation programs are accelerated, expanded and strengthened.

*Section 1832. Authorization of Appropriations for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program*

Section 1232 of the House bill authorizes to be appropriated to the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CAR) Program such sums as may be necessary for Fiscal Year 2007 for biological weapons proliferation prevention; chemical weapons destruction at Shchuch'ye; and to accelerate, expand and strengthen CAR Program activities.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision, with an amendment that changes the fiscal year of the authorization of appropriations to the Department of Defense CAR Program to Fiscal Year 2008; and clarifies that any sums appropriated pursuant to such authorization may not exceed the amounts authorized to be appropriated for such purposes by any national defense authorization act for Fiscal Year 2008.

The Conference expects that any national defense authorization act for 2008 will authorize specific amounts to be appropriated for the Department of Defense CAR Program for Fiscal Year 2008.

*Section 1833. Authorization of Appropriations for the Department of Energy Programs to Prevent Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism*

Section 1233 of the House bill authorizes to be appropriated to the Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration such sums as may be necessary for Fiscal Year 2007 nonproliferation programs.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision, with an amendment that changes the fiscal year of the authorization of appropriations to Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration nonproliferation programs to Fiscal Year 2008; addresses specific purposes for any such authorization of appropriations in report language below; and clarifies that any sums appropriated pursuant to such authorization may not exceed the amounts authorized to be appropriated for such purposes by any national defense authorization act for Fiscal Year 2008.

The Conference expects that any national defense authorization act for 2008 will authorize specific amounts to be appropriated for Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration nonproliferation programs for Fiscal Year 2008.

The Conference notes that high priority Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration nonproliferation programs that could use additional funding include:

(1) The Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI), for (A) the Russian research reactor fuel return program; (B) conversion of research and test reactors from the use of highly enriched uranium to low-enriched uranium; (C) development of alternative low-enriched uranium fuels; (D) international radiological threat reduction, including security of vulnerable radiological sites, recovery and removal of unsecured radiological sources, and activities to address concerns and recommendations of the Government Accountability Office, in its report of March 13, 2007 titled "Focusing on the Highest Priority Radiological Sources Could Improve DOE's Efforts to Secure Sources in Foreign Countries"; (E) emerging threats and sensitive nuclear materials not covered by other GTRI programs ("gap material"), including removal and disposal of highly-enriched uranium and plutonium, and development of mobile equipment that enables rapid-response teams to quickly secure and remove nuclear materials and denuclearize comprehensive nuclear weapons programs; and (F) United States radiological threat reduction, including development of alternative materials for radiological sources that could be used in a radiological dispersion device, known as a "dirty bomb", and securing and storing excess and unwanted domestic radiological sources within United States borders.

(2) Nonproliferation and International Security, to be used for (A) technical support to the six-party process on the denuclearization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; (B) application and deployment of technologies to detect weapons of mass destruction (W.D.) proliferation and verify W.D. dismantlement; (C) efforts to strengthen nuclear safeguards, including improved safeguards analysis capabilities for the International Atomic Energy Agency and research and development on the next generation of nuclear safeguards, and W.D. export control systems in foreign countries, including technical and other support to the International Atomic Energy Agency's efforts to build the capacity of countries to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540; (D) training of border, customs and other officials in foreign countries to detect and prevent theft or other illicit transfer of W.D. or W.D.-related materials; (E) re-direction of displaced scientists and other personnel with expertise relating to W.D. research and development to sustained civil employment, including in Iraq, Libya and Russia; and (F) activities relating to the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and other W.D. interdiction programs.

(3) International Materials Protection and Cooperation, to be used for (A) implementation of physical protection and material control and accounting upgrades at sites; (B) national programs and sustainability activities in Russia, including activities to address concerns and recommendations of the Government Accountability Office in its report of February 2007 titled "Progress Made in Improving Security at Russian Nuclear Sites, but the Long-Term Sustainability of U.S. Funded Security Upgrades is Uncertain"; (C) material consolidation and conversion (including consolidation of excess highly-enriched uranium and plutonium into fewer more secure locations in Russia, and conversion of highly-enriched uranium to low-enriched uranium in Russia); and (D) deployment and support of radiation detection equipment at key ports of transit, and implementation of Department of Energy actions under the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 (also known as the SAFE Port Act; Public Law 109-347), under the Second Line of Defense Megavolts program.

(4) Nonproliferation and Verification Research and Development, to be used for (A)

development of technologies to detect and analyze activities relating to the global proliferation of W.D., including plutonium reprocessing, uranium enrichment, and special nuclear material movement; and (B) nuclear explosion monitoring, including improved nuclear material and debris analysis capabilities and research and development on improved domestic and world-wide nuclear material and debris collection capabilities.

*Section 1841. Office of the United States Coordinator for the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism*

Section 1241 of the House bill establishes a Presidential Coordinator to improve the effectiveness of United States strategy and policies on weapons of mass destruction (W.D.) nonproliferation and threat reduction programs. The Coordinator's duties would include serving as the principal advisor to the President, formulating a comprehensive and well-coordinated U.S. strategy for preventing W.D. proliferation and terrorism, and coordinating inter-agency action on these matters. The Coordinator would also conduct oversight and evaluation of relevant programs across the government and develop a comprehensive budget for such programs. Section 1241 would also direct the Coordinator to consult regularly with the Commission on the Prevention of W.D. Proliferation and Terrorism, established under House section 1251, and to submit to Congress, for Fiscal Year 2009 and each fiscal year thereafter, an annual report on the strategic plan required under this section.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision, with an amendment that strengthens the role of the Coordinator, by providing that the Coordinator may attend and participate in meetings of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council. It also makes clarifying and technical changes.

*Section 1842. Sense of Congress on United States-Russia Cooperation and Coordination on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism*

Section 1242 of the House bill expresses a sense of Congress that the President should request the President of the Russian Federation to designate a Russian official having the authorities and responsibilities for preventing weapons of mass destruction (W.D.) proliferation and terrorism, commensurate with those of the U.S. Coordinator for these matters, established under House section 1241, and with whom the U.S. Coordinator would interact.

There is no comparable Senate provision.

The Conference substitute adopts the House provision, with an amendment that expresses a sense of Congress that the President should engage Russia's President in a discussion of the purposes and goals for the establishment of the Office of the United States Coordinator for the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Terrorism; the authorities and responsibilities of the U.S. Coordinator; and the importance of strong cooperation between the U.S. Coordinator and a senior Russian official having authorities and responsibilities for preventing W.D. destruction and terrorism, and with whom the U.S. Coordinator would interact.

*Section 1851. Establishment of Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism*

Section 1251 of the House bill establishes a Congressional—Executive Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism.

There is no comparable Senate provision.